FIGURE 1. MIB breakthrough profiles in Norristown water (Influent MIB Conc. = 135 ng/L; Influent TOC = 3.7 mg/L)

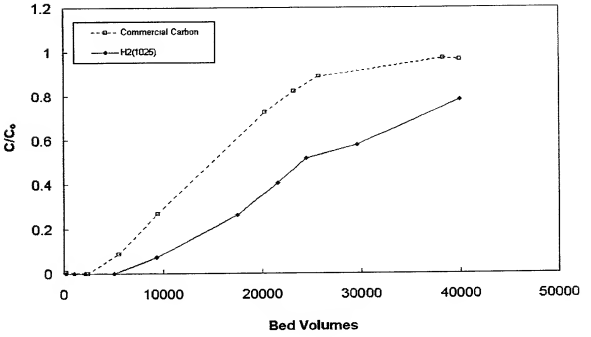


FIGURE 2. MIB breakthrough profiles in Norristown water (Influent MIB Conc. = 135 ng/L; Influent TOC = 3.7 mg/L)

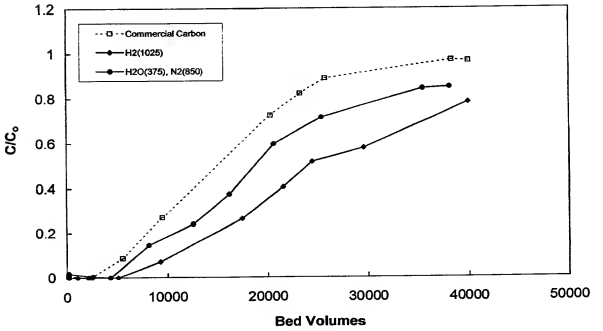


FIGURE 3. MIB breakthrough profiles in Norristown water (Influent MIB Conc. = 135 ng/L; Influent TOC = 3.7 mg/L)

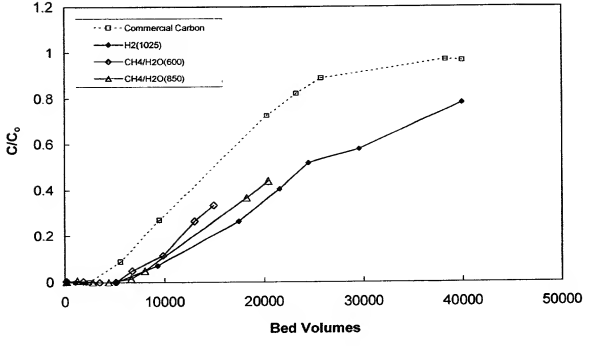


FIGURE 4. MIB breakthrough profiles in Norristown water (Influent MIB Conc. = 135 ng/L; Influent TOC = 3.7 mg/L)

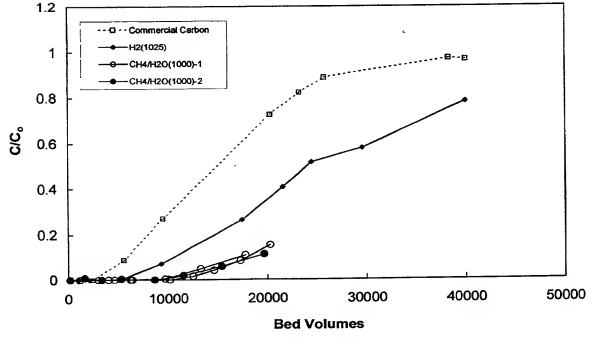


FIGURE 5. MIB breakthrough profiles in Norristown water (Influent MIB Conc. = 135 ng/L; Influent TOC = 3.7 mg/L)

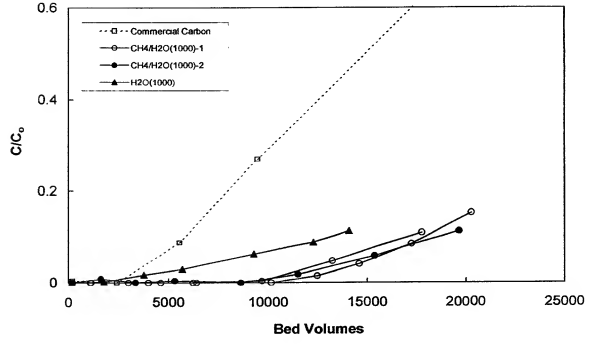


FIGURE 6. Pore size distributions for commercial and experimental carbons

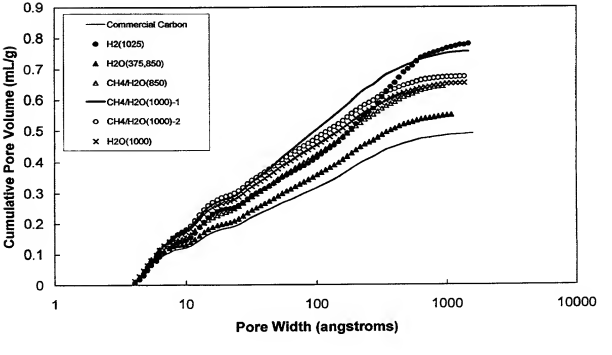
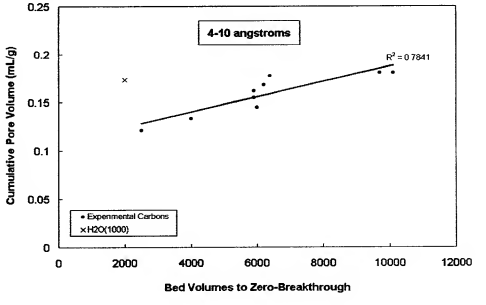
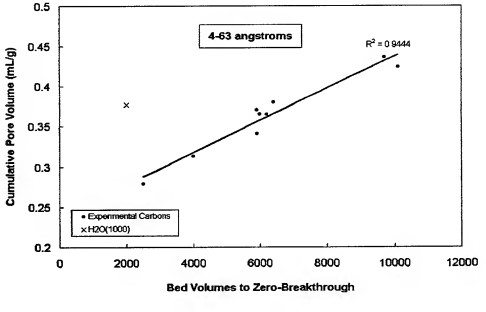


FIGURE 7. Correlations between MIB breakthrough performance and cumulative pore volume for various pore width ranges





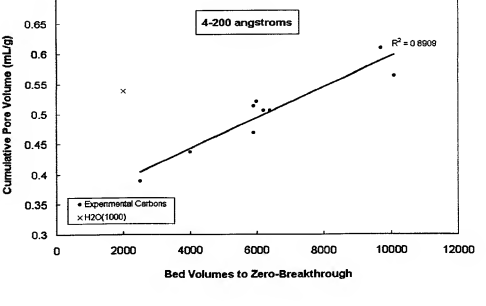


FIGURE 8. TOC uptake by "as-received" and "surface-modified" bituminous coal-based activated carbons (Initial TOC = 1.2 mg/L)

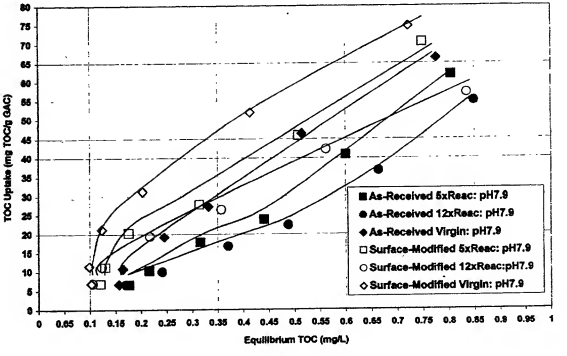


FIGURE 9. Net surface charge distributions for "as-received" and "surface-modified" virgin bituminous coal-based activated carbon

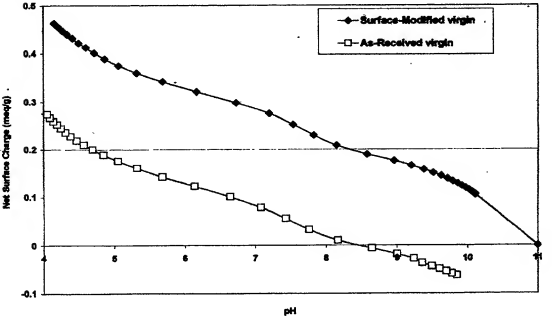
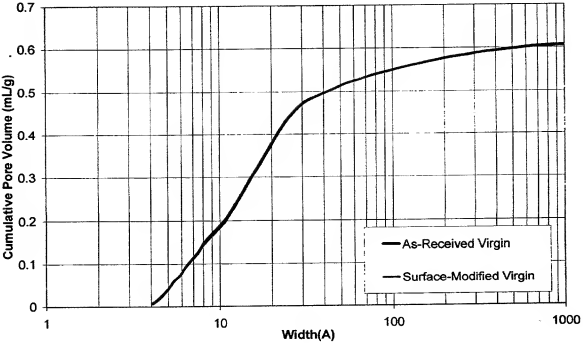


FIGURE 10. Pore size distributions for "as-received" and "surface-modified" virgin bituminous coal-based activated carbon



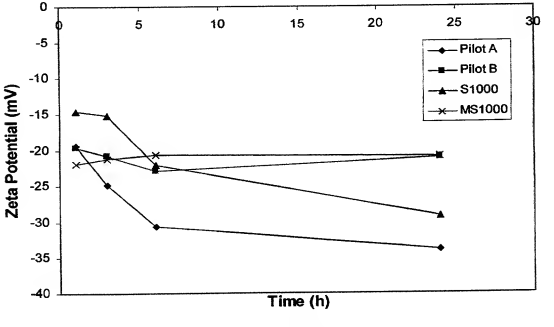


Figure 11. Average zeta potential (mV) of steam- and methane + steam-treated carbons following varying periods of oxygen exposure.